

Jed does not just make great wine—he is an innovator who gives back to his industry. In 1977, he produced the first commercial American ice wine from grapes grown in Mendocino County. He was also a leader in the creation of American Viticultural Areas in Anderson Valley and Clear Lake. He was the founder and served as director of the annual Mendocino County Wine judging.

Madam Speaker and colleagues, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Jed Steele for his many years of leadership and excellence in winemaking. The American wine industry owes him an enormous debt of gratitude. I join the other members of the Congressional Wine Caucus and the entire community in wishing him continued success and fulfillment.

HONORING MAJOR GENERAL
RAYMOND L. WEBSTER

HON. TOM LATHAM

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. LATHAM. Madam Speaker, I rise to recognize the retirement of Major General Raymond L. Webster, Assistant to the Surgeon General of the Iowa Air National Guard and to express my appreciation for his dedication and commitment to his state and country.

Major General Raymond L. Webster earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Biology from Saint Louis University in 1974, followed later by a Doctor of Medicine degree from the University of Missouri in 1978, a Master of Public Health degree from Johns Hopkins University in 1983, and attended Air War College through correspondence in 2001.

In 1974, General Webster's long and distinguished career in America's armed forces began when he was commissioned as a Health Professions Scholarship Student at the University of Missouri-Columbia School of Medicine. He served on active duty in the Air Force from 1979–1986 as a squadron flight surgeon, resident in aerospace medicine, and chief of aeromedical services. In 1986, he joined the Iowa Air National Guard as a physician/flight surgeon and in 1993 became the 132nd Medical Squadron Commander. In 2001, General Webster became the first Air National Guard Medical Assistant to the Air Force's Space Command. Prior to this, he served as the Air National Guard Assistant to the Air Combat Command Surgeon General.

For the past 36 years, General Webster has served faithfully and honorably, earning a long list of military awards and decorations. Most recently, he will be receiving the Distinguished Service Medal from the President of the United States, as authorized by Congress. General Webster's long-standing commitment to the Iowa Air National Guard and his country has earned him the respect and honor of all who have served with him. For this I offer him my utmost congratulations and thanks.

I commend Major General Raymond L. Webster for his many years of loyalty and service to our great nation. It is an immense honor to represent General Webster in the United States Congress, and I wish him a happy retirement from the Iowa Air National Guard and all the best in his future endeavors.

WIPA AND PABSS EXTENSION ACT
OF 2010

HON. EARL POMEROY

OF NORTH DAKOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. POMEROY. Madam Speaker, today I join with my colleagues, SAM JOHNSON, Ranking Member of the Subcommittee on Social Security, and JIM McDERMOTT, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Income Security and Family Support, to introduce legislation to reauthorize the Work Incentives Planning and Assistance program (WIPA) and the Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS) program. This bill will ensure that two programs which provide critical assistance for Social Security and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability beneficiaries who are seeking to return to work continue for another year.

WIPA and PABSS were both originally established in the bipartisan Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999. WIPA provides \$23 million for community-based organizations to provide personalized assistance to help SSI and Social Security Disability Insurance (DI) recipients understand Social Security's complex work incentive policies and the effect that working will have on their benefits. In 2009, WIPA assisted over 37,000 SSI and DI beneficiaries who wanted to return to work. The PABSS program provides \$7 million in grants to designated Protection and Advocacy Systems to provide legal advocacy services that beneficiaries need to secure, maintain, or regain employment. In 2009, PABSS served nearly 9,000 beneficiaries.

This bill will extend the WIPA and PABSS programs for one year. It also includes two commonsense technical changes to conform the treatment of WIPA and PABSS grantees. The bill would require WIPA grantees to report annually on their services to the Commissioner of Social Security, as PABSS grantees do. Although there have been problems in the past with maintaining an electronic reporting system for this data, we believe those problems are resolved and expect the Social Security Administration to maintain its commitment to an effective system during this extension. The bill would also allow WIPA grantees, like PABSS grantees, to carry over some unspent funding for one year, which will allow for smoother and faster staffing transitions.

This bill does not increase government spending, since the funds will continue to come out of the Social Security Administration's existing administrative budget.

By extending WIPA and PABSS for a year, we reaffirm our commitment to these important work support programs, while also acknowledging the need to consider policy and funding changes in the near future. For example, in 2008, the Social Security Administration made important regulatory changes to address the disappointingly low participation in the early years of the Ticket program. If those changes are successful, they will increase the number of people who are able to transition to work, but they may also increase the number of people who need help from WIPA and PABSS or change the kind of help they need. Funding for WIPA and PABSS has not grown since they were created in 1999.

I urge your support for extending these important programs.

THE WIPA AND PABSS EXTENSION
ACT OF 2010

HON. JIM McDERMOTT

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. McDERMOTT. Madam Speaker, today I have joined Representatives EARL POMEROY and SAM JOHNSON in introducing the WIPA and PABSS Extension of 2010 that will provide a one-year extension of the Work Incentives Planning Assistance (WIPA) and the Protection and Advocacy for Beneficiaries of Social Security (PABSS) programs. These programs provide valuable assistance that help Social Security disability beneficiaries, including Supplemental Security Income recipients, return to work. Through the use of community-based organizations, these programs provide one-on-one legal services and help ensure recipients understand the complex rules that govern their ability to return to work so they are compliant with the Social Security Administration's policies. I look forward to working with my colleagues on long-term reauthorization that continues the important work of these programs.

HONORING BROTHER JOHN G.
DRISCOLL

HON. NITA M. LOWEY

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mrs. LOWEY. Madam Speaker, today I rise to pay tribute to Brother John G. Driscoll who passed away on September 21, 2010. Brother Driscoll served as the sixth president of his undergraduate alma mater, Iona College in New Rochelle, NY, from 1971 to 1995, where he also was a mathematics professor.

A New York City native and long-time member of the Congregation of Christian Brothers, Brother Driscoll earned a PhD in theoretical mathematics from Columbia University. He taught at all educational levels, including elementary and secondary schools in Manhattan and the West Indies, and colleges and universities in four states. In his nearly quarter century as Iona College's top administrator, Brother Driscoll left an impressive legacy in many academic and student life areas. He was inducted into Iona's Hall of Fame in 1994 for his significant contributions in enhancing Iona's athletic department, including expanding women's athletics, developing athletic scholarships in almost all sports and raising the competitive standing of Iona's teams. Because of his active leadership and involvement in a wide range of educational, civic and religious organizations, he also made a lasting mark throughout the broader community of New Rochelle, Westchester County and New York State.

After leaving Iona, Brother Driscoll combined his commitment to lifelong learning and teaching with his passion for Jewish-Catholic studies. In February 1989, Brother Driscoll was appointed director of the Bat Kol Institute

in Jerusalem, Israel. From 1995 until recently, he served as a Scholar in Residence at Hebrew University in Israel, and presented lectures on biblical studies taught through the Jewish traditions to Christian seminary groups and in religious education study centers in the US, India, South Africa, Italy, Zambia, Canada, the Philippines and Australia, among others. His seriousness of purpose in fostering ecumenism was enhanced by his infectious Irish wit and wisdom, earning him well-deserved international respect and admiration. Among the many tributes were honorary doctorate degrees from the National University of Ireland, Galway; Pace University; St. Thomas Aquinas College; and the College of New Rochelle. But perhaps one unusual honor—the endowment of the Brother John G. Driscoll Professorship in Jewish-Catholic studies at Iona College—best captures this remarkable man's lifelong work. Its mission statement reads: "The Professorship takes Brother Driscoll's hopes as its own: that ancient truths will be revered, that hidden truths will be revealed and that new ways will be found to touch the human heart."

H.R. 6198, THE "BANKRUPTCY
TECHNICAL CORRECTIONS ACT
OF 2010"—SECTION-BY-SECTION
EXPLANATION

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 2010

Mr. CONYERS. Madam Speaker, below is a description of legislation I have introduced today.

Sec. 1. Short Title. Section 1 sets forth the short title of the bill as the "Bankruptcy Technical Corrections Act of 2010."

Sec. 2. Technical Corrections Relating to Amendments Made by Public Law 109–8. Section 2 makes a series of technical corrections to the Bankruptcy Abuse Prevention and Consumer Protection Act of 2005 (2005 Act).

Subsection (a)(1)(A) amends section 101(13A) of title 11 of the United States Code (Bankruptcy Code), which defines "debtor's principal residence." The amendment clarifies that the definition pertains to a structure used by the debtor as a principal residence.

Subsection (a)(1)(B) amends Bankruptcy Code section 101(35), which defines "insured depository institution." The amendment corrects erroneous statutory references in this provision.

Subsection (a)(1)(C) amends Bankruptcy Code section 101(40B), which defines "patient records." The amendment clarifies that the term means a record relating to a patient, including a written document or an electronic record.

Subsection (a)(1)(D) amends Bankruptcy Code section 101(42), which defines "petition." The amendment deletes the reference to section 304 of the Bankruptcy Code, which was eliminated as a result of the 2005 Act, and adds a reference to section 1504, which was added by the 2005 Act.

Subsection (a)(1)(E) amends Bankruptcy Code section 101(51D), which defines "small business debtor." The amendment clarifies that the debt limit specified therein is determined as of the date of the filing of the petition.

Subsection (a)(1)(F) redesignates paragraphs (56A) and (53D) of Bankruptcy Code section 101 as (53D) and (53E), respectively.

Subsection (a)(2) amends Bankruptcy Code section 103(a), which pertains to the applicability of chapters of the Code. The amendment corrects an erroneous statutory reference in this provision.

Subsection (a)(3) amends Bankruptcy Code section 105(d)(2), which pertains to status conferences. The amendment makes a grammatical correction.

Subsection (a)(4) amends Bankruptcy Code section 106(a)(1), which pertains to the waiver of sovereign immunity. The amendment deletes a reference to Bankruptcy Code section 728, which was eliminated by the 2005 Act.

Subsection (a)(5) amends Bankruptcy Code section 107(a), which pertains to public access to bankruptcy cases. The amendment corrects a drafting instruction error.

Subsection (a)(6) makes several amendments to Bankruptcy Code section 109, which sets forth the eligibility criteria for a debtor. Subsection (a)(6)(A) amends Bankruptcy Code section 109(b)(3)(B) to add a missing parenthesis. Subsection (a)(6)(B) makes a conforming amendment to Bankruptcy Code section 109(h)(1) to clarify that Bankruptcy Code section 109(h)(4) is an exception. In addition, subsection (a)(6)(B) clarifies that the 180-day period ends on the date of the filing of the petition.

Subsection (a)(7) amends Bankruptcy Code section 110, which pertains to bankruptcy petition preparers. It makes conforming amendments to Bankruptcy Code section 110(b)(2)(A) and (h)(1) so that they conform to other provisions in section 110 with respect to fees received by a petition preparer on behalf of a debtors. In addition, subsection (a)(7) restructures section 110(h)(3) to clarify the court's authority to disallow fees under this provision.

Subsection (a)(8) amends Bankruptcy Code section 111, which concerns nonprofit budget and credit counseling agencies and financial management instructional courses. The amendment corrects two typographical errors in Bankruptcy Code section 111(d)(1)(E). The first error concerns incorrect punctuation and the second error pertains to incorrect indentation of the subparagraph.

Subsection (a)(9) amends Bankruptcy Code section 303, which pertains to involuntary bankruptcy cases. The amendment corrects the misdesignation of subsection (l) by redesignating it as subsection (k).

Subsection (a)(10) amends Bankruptcy Code section 308, which concerns reporting requirements for small business debtors. The amendment restructures subsection 308(b)(4) to clarify its intent.

Subsection (a)(11) makes two amendments to Bankruptcy Code section 348, which pertains to the effect of conversion of a case. First, it amends Bankruptcy Code section 348(b) to strike references to Bankruptcy Code sections 728(a), 728(b), 1146(a) and 1146(b) as these provisions were eliminated by the 2005 Act. Second, it amends Bankruptcy Code section 348(f)(1)(C)(i) to clarify that the provision applies with respect to the date of the filing of the petition.

Subsection (a)(12) amends Bankruptcy Code section 362, which pertains to the automatic stay, in several respects. First, the amendment makes a stylistic correction to

subsection 362(a)(8) with respect to its reference to a debtor that is a corporation. Second, it adds a missing article in subsection 362(c)(3). Third, the amendment conforms the reference in subsection 362(c)(4)(A)(i) to "reified" with subsection 362(c)(3) so that it applies to a case filed under a chapter other than chapter 7 after dismissal of a prior case pursuant to Bankruptcy Code section 707(b). Fourth, it corrects an erroneous conjunctive in subsection 362(d)(4). Fifth, it corrects a spelling error in subsection 362(1).

Subsection (a)(13) amends Bankruptcy Code section 363, which concerns the use, sale, or lease of property. The amendment restructures subsection 363(d) to clarify its intent.

Subsection (a)(14) amends Bankruptcy Code section 505, which pertains to the determination of tax liability. The amendment corrects the provision's use of terminology.

Subsection (a)(15) amends Bankruptcy Code section 507, which pertains to priorities. The amendment corrects a punctuation error.

Subsection (a)(16) amends Bankruptcy Code section 521, which pertains to the duties of the debtor. The amendment makes several revisions. First, it deletes redundant text in subsection 521(a)(2)(A) and (B). Second, it restructures section 521(a)(2) to clarify its meaning. Third, the amendment corrects grammatical errors in paragraphs (3) and (4) of subsection 521(a).

Subsection (a)(17) amends Bankruptcy Code section 522, which concerns exemptions. The amendment corrects two grammatical errors in subsection 522(b)(3)(A). In addition, it makes a conforming revision to subsection 522(c)(1).

Subsection (a)(18) amends Bankruptcy Code section 523, which pertains to the dischargeability of debts. The amendment corrects a punctuation error in subsection 523(a)(2)(C)(ii)(II) and corrects an erroneous statutory cross reference in subsection 523(a)(3).

Subsection (a)(19) amends Bankruptcy Code section 524, which concerns reaffirmation agreements, among other matters. The amendment makes several revisions. First, it corrects erroneous terminology in subsection 524(k)(3)(J)(i) and inserts a missing verb. Second, it corrects a punctuation error in subsection 524(k)(5)(B).

Subsection (a)(20) amends Bankruptcy Code section 526, which deals with restrictions on debt relief agencies. The amendment makes a conforming revision to subsection 526(a)(2). It also adds a missing article to subsection 526(a)(4).

Subsection (a)(21) amends Bankruptcy Code section 527, which concerns disclosures by debt relief agencies. The amendment makes a grammatical correction.

Subsection (a)(22) amends Bankruptcy Code section 541, which deals with property of the estate. The amendment corrects statutory reference to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 in section 541(b)(6)(B).

Subsection (a)(23) amends Bankruptcy Code section 554, which concerns abandonment. The amendment corrects an erroneous statutory reference in subsection 554(c).

Subsection (a)(24) amends Bankruptcy Code section 704, which pertains to duties of the trustee. The amendment corrects an erroneous statutory reference in subsection 704(a)(3).